

21851. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 31274. Sample no. 46879-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp identified by various codes. Samples taken from certain codes were found to be decomposed.

On October 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of canned shrimp at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corporation, of Mobile, Ala., from New Orleans, La., on or about October 19, 1933, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Sun Set Brand Fancy Large Shrimp * * * Packed by Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corp., Mobile, Ala."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 28, 1933, the Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. It was further ordered that the decomposed portions be destroyed under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

21852. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 564 Cartons, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portions. (F. & D. nos. 31291, 31592, 31596, 31606 to 31610 incl., 31665 to 31669 incl., 31680. Sample nos. 49992-A, 49995-A, 49996-A, 49997-A, 59946-A, 59947-A, 59948-A, 60044-A, 62665-A, 62666-A, 62667-A, 62709-A, 62710-A, 62711-A.)

These cases involved various interstate shipments of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 30, November 15, November 17, December 4, and December 5, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,058 cases and cartons of canned shrimp at Buffalo, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 18 and September 18, 1933, by the Southern Shellfish Co., Inc., from Harvey, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Palm Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by Southern Shellfish Co. Inc. Harvey La."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 5, 1933, and January 19, 1934, the Southern Shellfish Co. Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees and the destruction of the decomposed portions, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds in the total sum of \$8,203.84, conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws. The decrees further ordered that, subject to inspection and approval by this Department, the portions found wholesome and fit for human consumption be released.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

21853. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 624 Cases and 1,715 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31300, 31656. Sample nos. 55522-A, 58670-A, 58671-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned tomato puree, samples of which were found to contain maggots and excessive mold.

On November 9 and December 1, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,339 cases of canned tomato puree at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between October 12 and October 24, 1933, by the Clarksville Canning Co., from Clarksville, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.